

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF MISS JAMIE  
LANGLEY

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 12, 2007*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I respectfully ask the attention of the House today to pay recognition to the accomplishments of Ms. Jamie Langle, who was crowned Miss Alabama on June 10th, 2007.

Miss Langle, 23, is a senior majoring in communications at Jacksonville State University and a graduate of Wadley High School. Her parents, Jeff and Mailey Langle, reside in the community of Forester's Chapel just outside of Wadley, AL. Jamie's efforts to promote heart health and the development of healthy habits are an excellent example to her peers and the young women of Alabama.

I would like to congratulate Jamie on this memorable occasion and wish her the best of luck in her future endeavors.

HONORING DR. NORMAN E.  
BORLAUG UPON THE AWARD OF  
HIS CONGRESSIONAL GOLD  
MEDAL

**HON. CHET EDWARDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 12, 2007*

Mr. EDWARDS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special American; a husband, father, grandfather, agricultural pioneer, and Nobel Peace Prize winner. To his family, he's Norman Borlaug, Daddy, or Two Daddy. For us, we now add "winner of the Congressional Gold Medal" to his many titles and accolades.

Joining many of my colleagues, I was proud to support the Dr. Norman E. Borlaug Act of 2006 presenting the Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Borlaug, in recognition of his enduring contributions to the United States and the world. In 1970, Dr. Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his successful efforts to find a high yielding, disease-resistant wheat, which was mass produced in developing nations across the world to combat mass starvation.

It is with pleasure that I take the time to honor this great man, who, despite his unrivaled achievements maintained his humility and was always motivated by the greater good. Dr. Borlaug's agricultural achievements to combat hunger have saved countless lives and inspired others to follow in his footsteps. It is an honor to represent an American hero whose life and work has made the world a better place by elevating the human condition.

Dr. Borlaug's untiring efforts to feed the hungry stem from his college years during the Great Depression, when he earned meals by waiting tables in a restaurant. After World War

II, his research to find ways to increase wheat yields developed a shorter plant which was easier to harvest, and that gave more food to people in Mexico. Before long, Dr. Borlaug was in demand both for cultivating the land and in consulting with world leaders.

Dr. Borlaug once said there is no magic in high-yielding seed, that people just have to know how to grow, when to plant, how to control weeds and how to manage water. He may be right about that, but Dr. Borlaug's almost magical ability to bring people together to learn how to produce food has been a blessing to millions. With humble thanks, I congratulate Dr. Borlaug on the occasion of the Congressional Gold Medal, an honor well-deserved for his scientific advancements that have reshaped the world for the better.

DR. NORMAN E. BORLAUG

Known as the father of the Green Revolution, Norman Ernest Borlaug was born in 1914 on a farm near Cresco, Iowa. After completing his early education in his hometown, he went on to study forestry and plant pathology at the University of Minnesota, where he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees and completed his doctorate in 1942. After two years as a microbiologist with the DuPont de Nemours Foundation, he took on the challenge of leading the wheat improvement efforts of the Cooperative Mexican Agricultural Program, sponsored by the Mexican government and the Rockefeller Foundation.

In Mexico, Dr. Borlaug's scientific knowledge found expression in a humanitarian mission: developing improved grain varieties to feed the hungry people of the world. A practical, energetic, hands-on researcher, Dr. Borlaug worked in the fields alongside farm workers, students, and interns, sharing his knowledge as well as the labor of producing food crops. During his twenty years in Mexico, Dr. Borlaug and his colleagues perfected a dwarf wheat variety that could produce large amounts of grain, resist diseases, and resist lodging—the bending and breaking of the stalk that often occurs in high-yielding grains. Under Dr. Borlaug's guidance, this new wheat was planted with great success, not only in Mexico, but also in India and Pakistan. In subsequent years, the wheat was planted in nations in Central and South America, the Near and Middle East, and Africa.

In 1964, Dr. Borlaug was appointed director of the Wheat Research and Production Program at the then newly established International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) near Mexico City. This position allowed him to expand his teaching mission. He shared his immense knowledge of research and production methods with thousands of young scientists from all over the world, "seeding" agricultural production in their home countries with new ideas and new productivity.

Despite having received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970—and, over the years, multitudinous honors and recognitions from universities, governments, and organizations worldwide—Dr. Borlaug remains a deeply humble

and practical man who has been as productive after winning this major honor as he was before.

He came to Texas A&M University in 1984 as Distinguished Professor of International Agriculture and has continued to teach and inspire young scientists at Texas A&M and at CIMMYT. Hailed as having saved more lives than anyone else in the history of mankind, Dr. Borlaug cites as one of his most prized tributes the naming of a street in his honor in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico—the site of some of his earliest research projects.

STRIKING TIAHRT AMENDMENT—  
SUPPORT

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 12, 2007*

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support striking the Tiaht Amendment and to enter into the record an editorial from today's Washington Post, "Follow the Guns—It's time for Congress to free up the data on firearms."

I serve as a co-chair for the Congressional Task Force Against Illegal Guns. This bipartisan group was formed to support the Mayors Against Illegal Guns, whose current primary focus is striking the Tiaht Amendment. The Mayors Against Illegal Guns, which is also a bipartisan group has over 220 members and the support of several local and national police organizations.

I strongly agree that action is needed now to address the issue with the trafficking of illegal guns and striking the Tiaht Amendment is a good step. At the heart of this issue, is the gun trace data that is maintained by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF). Not too long ago, back in 2002 to be exact, ATF released gun trace data which helped law enforcement identify illegal gun dealers. That all changed, and now the police agencies in this country that work so hard every day to investigate crimes can't fully do their jobs. This does not make any sense. The police agencies need gun trace data information and Congress needs to ensure that they get it.

Some would argue that this is a Second Amendment issue. It simply is not. This issue is solely about fighting crime to protect Americans. Everyday in cities all across our great country, people are harmed and often lose their lives because criminals gained access to illegal guns.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in this crime fighting effort. I applaud the Mayors Against Illegal Guns and the police organizations who are fighting this issue to decrease crime and improve the streets of America.

[From the Washington Post, July 11, 2007]

FOLLOW THE GUNS—IT'S TIME FOR CONGRESS  
TO FREE UP THE DATA ON FIREARMS

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) used to release analyses of data gained by tracing the history of

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